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NOTICE.

THE Election Precinct known as Wagoner's Precinct in Cedar Grove Township county of Orange is discontinued.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Orange County, 8th June 1875.

June 16 '75. JOHN LAWS, *Clerk.*

ADDRESS

FROM THE

Hon. Wm. A. Graham

To the People of Orange County.

When I accepted the nomination, as a candidate for a seat in the approaching Convention, tendered by a public meeting of the Conservative Democratic party during the last Superior Court, I had hoped to attend the public assemblies at the annual tax-gatherings, and to make such explanation of the subject as the occasion would allow; according to the old custom of the county.

An important engagement of business not then expected to interrupt, will require me to be absent from the State at the time of the election, and the feeble condition of my health, in the meantime, prevents my presence among you as I desired. I therefore address to you this paper as an apology for my absence, and a brief statement of my views on some of the topics involved in the election.

You will see, on reading the Convention act, that the Convention is to be one of limited powers.

1st. There is no danger in it to the rights of the colored people, because their rights are secured by the Constitution of the United States, and the Convention of a State could not abridge them, if it were so disposed.

2nd. The Convention is expressly forbidden to abridge the rights of a failing debtor to his Homestead, and the exemptions of personal property now allowed.

3rd. It cannot take away the mechanics and the laborers lien, nor from married women the right to their seperate property, and in various other particulars it can make no change in the regulations at present existing.

4th. The Convention is also forbidden to legislate, that is, to pass laws on any subject; this power being left to the Representatives of the people at the usual session of the Legislature, and the power of the Convention being confined to regulating the organization of the several departments of government, the declaration of principles, and the establishment of very general rules.

It can therefore lay no tax, nor enact any law as to the existing public debt (whether the claim be fair or fraudulent) that subject having been withdrawn from the constitution by amendments adopted by vote of the people in 1873, and placed under the control of the Legislature where it was always considered to belong, till guarantees for its full payment, principal and interest, were foisted into the Constitution of 1868. These, the amendments aforesaid have now repealed I have thought it proper, thus to state the substance of the Convention Act, because I understand that attempts are made to prejudice the Freemen against the Convention upon the old cry that it is designed to put them back into slavery; a cry which they have some reason to distrust after ten years of freedom, during which the right to personal liberty in the white man (and it is the same for the colored) has been subjected to the severest of trials, and came out victorious through the old writ of *Habeas Corpus*; also that special pains are being taken to excite fears as to the safety of Homesteads, liens of mechanics and laborers, and on other heads; all of which are forbidden to be touched in Convention, by the 4th section of said act.

But it is said that a Convention is but an epitome of the people, and can't be restricted by limits on its powers.

This can hardly be called North Carolina doctrine, since we had Conventions in 1788, 1789 and 1835 all of which were limited; and they all submitted to the restraints, and attempted nothing beyond them. But however this may be, the people have the reins in their own hands in choosing delegates, and can protect themselves against perils of this kind, by refusing to elect any man who will not agree to abide by the restrictions. The fiery steed that shows beforehand that he will kick out of the traces, should not be hitched in but be left to some other occasion which will be free for anything.

Another class of objectors to Convention, it is said are of the opposite kind, though in close alliance with the above.

They are willing to be elected go to Raleigh, adjourn and come home again. For any useful work these require the spur rather than the rein. Now the principle of these men is but nullification in a new and most objectionable form. By adopting the existing Constitution, it was ordained that the General Assembly, by majorities of two third of each House might call a Convention, and when the present Convention act passed by these majorities, it became as binding, as if it had been voted for by every member of the Legislature and by every citizen. It was a decree of the people through their appointed agents that the Constitution should be revised, and after such amendments as the Convention should devise, the work should be submitted to the people for approval or rejection and the man who is not willing to assist in this work to the best of his ability, but will hide his light under a bushel whatever it may be, and not lend it to the reform and improvement of its government, is only endeavouring to nullify and make void a constitutional law, which must be executed; and every consideration of patriotism requires, that it shall be executed in good faith.

The people surely will hardly require such an agent for such a work, any more than they would commit the work of a hive to the drones. A convention then, we are obliged to have; and the only concern with the people, at present, is what delegates they will elect. The fact is not to be disguised, that notwithstanding the votes of some conspicuous republican members in favor of the measure, the great body of the republican leaders in the State have made this a strict party question, and that they design by some policy or other, to endeavor to elect a majority of members of the Convention in order to restore to past defeat, and to make the appearance to the world that they are in the majority in North Carolina, and ready to co-operate as such, in the elections of 1876; and the dissatisfied Conservative who by indifference refuses to vote, or throws away his vote, but aids them in this design to the sacrifice of his principles and party organization on which he habitually relies for the promotion of the good of his Country.

There is but one point of view in which the Convention may be regarded as at all a dangerous assembly; and that is, if this party should obtain a majority and by a combination of the two elements aforesaid, the do-nothings and the mischief makes, should run riot over the restrictions upon the convention, assert that its powers are unlimited, and undertake to legislate at its will. They might thus establish whatever regulations might be deemed of advantage to their party in State or in national affairs and provide for laying off districts for the election in the future of colored judges, or other officers, in order to secure party support; and occasion mischievous contention, and the most fearful results. This aspect of the matter, I commend to the consideration of those who propose to sit quietly down and let the affairs of the State take care of themselves. The emergency being upon us, voting for delegates of our own views is a necessary act of self defence. If we will not attempt to govern ourselves, there is a watchful opponent at hand, who will readily assume the office of governing us. However desirable it might be that in the revision of a State constitution, all party considerations should be sunk, in the actual conditions of affairs, and from the spirit manifested by our opponents, the reliance of the friends of law, order and reform must be mainly upon that party to which we are in debted, for the rescue of the Government from the Legislative control of those, who in their constitutional convention, and in the ensuing session of the Legislature, involved the State in thirty millions of dollars of new debt, in the most profuse expenditures for ordinary purposes, and in the sequel, attempted to subject our citizens to a military despotism; from which we were happily relieved by the Judiciary of the United States. It is therefore no ordinary election which lies before us, but one, in which whatever may have been our individual opinions as to calling a convention, neutrality is likely to be as fatal as an abandonment of our principles.

As to the object for which the convention is called, and the specific amendments which should be made, they are too numerous to be set forth in this address. The work of the convention can have no binding effect until it shall be approved by the people. When you come to pass upon that work, will be time for considering the proposed changes. Let me only remark that a constitution of government is in our country, made for the people, not the people for the Government. That the present one in North Carolina was formed and adopted under circumstances, when the people of the State were under a constraint, which deprived them of that freedom of will which is necessary in providing a Government for themselves and that in many particulars it may be greatly improved, and relieved of provisions now seen to be injurious; and that safety, economy, justice and tranquility, may be greatly promoted by judicious amendments.

Should I be chosen one of your delegates I shall devote to the duties such faculties as I possess, and will take pleasure in laying before you, for your approval or rejection such a constitution as shall result from the joint deliberations of the delegates of the whole State, and thus make some return for the many tokens of confidence I have received at your hands.

Your fellow-citizen,

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Hillsboro, July 17th, 1875.

The Asheville Citizen says: If the Radical senator Boutwell, the radical government at Washington, Campbell the Civil Rights radical candidate in Cherokee, and the radical party in this State who are secretly pledged to the Civil Rights bill, get control of the Convention, you will get a Constitution, white men of North Carolina, with the Civil Rights Bill in full force, mixed schools, churches and all. Are you ready for it?

THE COLOR LINE.

The Fayetteville Gazette is in favor of drawing the "color line," and commenting upon this declaration, the Duplin Record says:

"The 'color line' has always been drawn by the negroes. We simply want the whites to do the same. We expect but few negroes to vote with us they never have. We would not truckle to them one iota to induce them so to vote. While we are willing for them to go with us, let it always be with the understanding that ours is a white man's party, and that white men must rule.

We say draw the 'color line' so strongly so decidedly, so distinctly, that every white man who goes with the negro party, now in this moment of supreme necessity, will be made to understand that his action puts him, politically at least, with the enemies of his color and people, and that he must abide the consequences.

The 'color line' has been and still is drawn. The present contest is between the native white people, on the one hand, and the negroes, led by a few white men of the old carpet-bag host and native scalawag office-holders and office-seekers, on the other. The one constitutes the Conservative-Democratic party; the other the Radical.

There can be no doubt surely, on which side the earnest, honest, permanent white citizens will stand. Draw the line more and yet more closely until every decent white man shall take position on the white side. Most of them are there, now and many more will be there by the 6th of August."

The Wilmington Journal is in full accord with its Fayetteville and Duplin cotemporaries: It is idle to pretend that there is anything in eastern Carolina but a struggle between the white man and the negro for the mastry. If the negro party wins, then the negro race will rule. If the white man's party wins, then white men will rule.

VOTE IS READ.

This from the Louisburg Courier is bound to command attention: "It is a fact that in every county in the State, where the Conservative party has been in power, the counties are out of debt, and their paper is readily taken at face value, and a number of them have from ten to twenty thousand dollars in bank. And in every county where the Radical party has been in power, the county scrip has been at a discount, and nearly every county has asked for a special tax, to feed and the corrupt officials who hold the offices. These are facts."

Now, we ask, does this array of startling facts not speak as with the voice of the trumpet against the Radical party. The Radicals oppose Convention, which would remedy these grave wrongs.

The Raleigh News says let the people weigh well their action before they vote against Convention, or stay away from the polls. Either will give the State to the radicals.

Come out and elect your Convention candidates. What the Convention does not do to please you, you have the right and power afterwards to correct. But they will certainly give you a better constitution than you now have.

And if the radicals carry a majority for Convention, they will give you a worse one—rely upon that—a constitution that will secure them in power for all time.

Have you not had enough of Radical rule in the past? Do you not see the fruit of it around you now in other States? Will you invite that rule back to North Carolina?

The question is, a Democratic Convention, or a Radical Convention; for a Convention there will be.

TO BE SUBMITTED.

When framed the new constitution will be submitted to the voters of North Carolina for ratification or rejection. What objection is there to this? None on the part of the tax payers—but the office-holding gentry fear Convention. Why? Because they know the people will condemn them. Their accounts will be over hauled when their offices are abolished and that explains the mote in the cocoanut. It is a sign that something is rotten when the office holders are afraid of the people.—Albemarle Times.

COUNTING HAIR OF A FAT GIRL.—Doll Platt says: "I was in love once with a fat girl. She was very fleshy; she was enormous. But the course of my true love came to grief. I was sitting with her in the dim twilight one evening; I was sentimental; I said many soft things. I embraced part of her. She seemed distant; she frequently turned her lovely head from me. At last I thought I heard the murmur of voices around on the other side. I arose and walked round, and there I found another fellow courting her on the left flank. I was indignant and upbraided her for her treachery in thus concealing from me another love. She laughed at my conceit, as if she was not big enough to have two lovers at once."

A MOTHER'S WARNING REMEMBERED TOO LATE.

'Johnson, the officer says you were drunk and that you hav'n't drawn a sober breath for a week. How is that, Johnson?'

'Yer honor,' said Johnson, as he dropped one arm over the rail, and leaned back heavily on the policeman who supported him by the shoulder, 'yer honor, it's true. I've been drunk for a week, as you say, an'. I hav'n't got a word to say to defend myself. I've been in this 'ere court, I guess, a hundred times before; an' every time I've asked yer honor to let me off light. But this time I don't hate no fear. You can send me up for ten days, or you can send me up for ten years; it's all one now.'

As he spoke he brushed away a tear with his hat and when he paused he coughed a dry, racking cough, and drew his tattered coat closer about his throat.

'When I went up before,' he continued; 'I always counted the days an' the hours till I'd come off. This time I'll count the blocks to the Potters Field. I'm almost gone Judge.'

He paused again, and looked down upon his almost shoeless feet.

'When I was a little country boy, my mother used to say to me, Charley, if you want to be a man, never touch liquor; an' I'd answer, 'No, mother, I never will.' If I'd kept that promise, you an' me wouldn't have been so well acquainted, Judge. If I could only be a boy again for a half a day. If I could go into the old school house just once more, an' see the boys and girls as I used to see them in the old days, I could lay right down here an' die happy. But it's too late. Send me up, Judge. Make it for ten days, or make it for life. It don't make no difference; One way would be as short as the other. All I ask now is to die alone. I've been in crowded tenements for years. If I can be alone a little while before I go, I'll drop off contented.'

The shoulder of the muddy coat slipped from the policeman's hand; and the used up man fell in a heap to the floor. He was carried to the little booth behind the rail. His temples were bathed and his wrists were chafed. But it was no use. Though his heart still beat, he was fast going to join his schoolmates, who have crossed the flood. The shutters were bowed—the door was closed. He might die contented: for he was left alone.

A GOOD STORY.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Sheaf, a grocer in Portsmouth, N. H.

It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking him for his theft, as another would, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it, and exclaimed:

'Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong.'

'Oh, no,' replied the other, 'you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you.'

'Well, well, we won't dispute the matter it is easily tried,' said Mr. S., putting the bag into the scales again. 'There,' said he 'I told you so—I knew I was right—I made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out.'

'No, no,' said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag. 'I guess I'll take the whole.'

And this he did; paying for dishonesty by receiving the skim milk cheese at the rate of forty-four cents a pound, the price of the wool.

FLEEING FROM TEMPTATION.—A member of the colored church was the other evening conversing earnestly with an acquaintance, and seeking to have him changed into better paths, but the friend said that he was too often tempted to permit him to become a Christian.

"What's your backbone, dat yé can't rose up and stands temptation!" exclaimed the good man. 'I was dat way myself once. Right in this here town I had a chance to steal a pair o' boots—mighty nice ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand and de debbil said take 'em. Den a good spirrit whispered fur me to let dem boots alone.'

"An' you didn't take 'em?"

"No, sah—not much. I took a pe'r o' cheap shoes off de shelf an' left de'll boots alone?"—Vicksburg Herald.

A gentleman states that when a boy he was one day in the office of his grand father, who held a position under the Federal Government, and wishing to write, he was about taking a sheet of letter paper from the desk.

'What are you about there?' said the old gentleman.

'Getting a sheet of paper,' said he.

'Put it back, sir; put it back,' exclaimed the strictly honest official, that paper belongs to the Government of the United States.'

GEN. LEE ON GEN. SHERMAN.

When General Lee visited this State (not long before his death) a gentleman, who knew him well asked his opinion of Sheridan's conduct. This it must be remembered; was several years after the war, when there were the same means that there are now of forming a true judgment. What passed is given as follows.

D. H.—'General Lee, I desire to ask a question, which you will please not reply to if there is any impropriety in it.'

General Lee.—'Ask it sir.'

D. H.—'Was General Sherman, in his march through the country, justified under the usages of war, in burning our homes over the heads of our women and children while we were in the field?'

General Lee rose from his chair, with his eyes brightened, and said: 'No, sir! no, sir! it was the act of a savage. He was not justified under usages of war.'

This we have from the lips of the gentleman to whom General Lee said these words. They are worthy of note, and the phrase that General Lee used in speaking of Sherman will be remembered to Sherman's shame when every other bitterness of the war is forgotten: 'It was the act of a savage.'

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away in the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicites of our early years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside; then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their life.

HOW TO GET ALONG.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting around the stores and saloons.

Never fool in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Do not kick every one in your path.

More miles can be made in one day by going steadily than by stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

Learn to say No. No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

A PARTY of wits once sloped at a tavern. When the feast was over, one of the members called in the hostess. 'Angelique,' he said 'I am going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have you not heard of the great Platonic year, when everything must return to its former condition? Know, then that in sixteen thousand years we shall be here again on the same day and on the same hour. Will you give us credit till then? The hostess however, had her reply. 'I'm perfectly willing,' she retorted; 'but it is just sixteen thousand years since you were here before, and you left without paying; settle the old score, and I will trust you on the new.'

Why does a duck go under the water? For diver's reasons. Why does she go on land? For sun-dry reasons.

'I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?' 'Oh, yes, I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' everybody.'

A philosopher asserts that the reason why ladies' teeth decay sooner than gentlemen's is because of the friction of the tongue and the sweetness of the lips.

Copy was out. The devil picked up a paper and said, "Here's something 'About a woman'—must I cut it out?" 'No!' thundered the editor, 'the first disturbance ever created in the world was occasioned by the devil fooling about a woman.'

A man who cheats in short measure is a dishonorless rogue. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If by falsifying his accounts, then he is an undescribable rogue. If he gives a dull title to blind, then he is a rogue indeed. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain.

Vote for Constitutional liberty, peace and prosperity; against civil rights.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 28. 1875.

AN OLD ISSUE MADE A LIVE ONE.

The Civil Rights bill which passed last winter has not been productive of those violent consequences which were anticipated, and as a consequence, an impression has gained ground that its adoption changing the relations between the races has been very little effective, the negroes gaining only nominal advantages, and the whites suffering no appreciable loss. This impression has gained strength from several decisions made in the United States Circuit Courts, notably, that of Judge Emmons in Tennessee. But as those decisions are based upon the idea that that the principles of the Civil Rights bill depend upon the legislative assent of the States, or their incorporation into the fundamental law, so if this assent is obtained, then the Civil Rights Bill becomes a thing of life.

And this is the key to the tactics of the Radical party in this State. It will be remembered that the secret circular emanating from Newbern declared "that the Republican party should not admit that the Civil Rights Bill was wrong in principle," but was to lie used or not in the course of the present canvass as occasion might require.

The time has come when they are using it, or when at least they are reviving its existence. The negroes in the Eastern part of the State are determined to show that the bill is of some value, that it gives them some rights, and that, with the control of the Convention, they will obtain them. John Page, a negro candidate in Chowan, says 'if we (the radicals) get control of the convention we will give the white people h—l, d'n them. There shall be no distinctions in any thing between the whites and the colored people.'

R. C. Badger, white candidate in Wake, promises the colored people, if he gets into the Convention to do everything to secure their rights and privileges, and to show his zeal and sincerity, calls himself a colored man.

In Goldsboro, a crowd of negroes despose of themselves promiscuously in a public Hall opened for an exhibition for the benefit of the Orphans, seat themselves, men and women, among the white audience, refuse to change positions, and defy the threat to put them out.

All this means something. It means that the negro is aware of his importance to the radical party. It means that he is going to have something more than the empty honor of voting, and is going to demand some substantial reality.

And it means that his party is afraid of him. It means that they can put him off no longer with promises. It means, that the radical party in North Carolina goes to the wall if it loses its control over the negro. And it means, if the radicals carry the convention, that the principles of the Civil Rights bill will be engrafted into the fundamental law, and that the principles of social equality will be put upon such solid foundations that they will never be shaken.

Will any Democrat help bring this misery upon the white race by absenting himself from the polls? For this is our great danger. We do not believe any will be seduced to work against his party, but he may be deceived into indifference. But it is no time for indifference. Every Democrat must feel his interest in the protection of the purity of our institutions, as well as in the reforms to the present defective and oppressive Constitution.

The Convention of 1868 legalized the marriage between A. G. Thornton, white, of Fayetteville and a negro woman. This was the solemn, deliberate act of a radical body. The Convention of 1875, if the radicals control it, will legalize in advance all such marriages. John Page demands it, and he will be supported by Dick Badger and all the rest of the white radicals.

White men, do hear that? Do you want that? are you ready for miscegenation?

Says our contemporary, the Petersburg Index-Appeal:

One of the first things that the people of North Carolina do, ought to be to get rid of their meddling and mischievous Radical Supreme Court. There is hardly any truly representative act of legislation with which this body does not choose to obstitnately interfere. Its last performance is to attempt to set aside the newly amended charter of the city of Wilmington, on trivial and obviously political grounds of objection. The court is evidently partizan, and the State, would be much the better off if it could be gotten rid of.

If the Radicals get the power, you will have eleven millions of special tax bonds to pay, issued by their party, for political purposes.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Which the Radicals claim as their gift to the people of North Carolina, we have before said was not the invention of the constitution makers of 1868, as they claimed. Probably nothing has given that party so strong a hold upon the confidence of the people of North Carolina, as this claim, and the impudence with which it has been pressed have really made the people believe, that in this particular, the radicals were their benefactors.

But besides stealing the Homestead law from other originals, they left it open to one serious fault. It could not be fixed in fee simple, and it had this exception: 'but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.' If the indebtedness contracted by the Convention of 1868 and the succeeding radical Legislature had been sustained as valid, the taxes imposed to pay the interest upon the debt would have ground the people into powder. Where would the Homestead have been? And this was really the meaning of the pretended benevolence of the rascals and their love for the poor man, to get possession of his lands as they have done in South Carolina, under sales for taxes, and thus a few rapacious rich men would have become possessors of all the lands.

The act of 1866-7, the work of a Conservative Legislature, was more liberal than this. It allotted exemptions "to a value which approximated $1000," and in many cases would exceed that sum, and the same act allows a homestead of one hundred acres without restriction as to value, which would be worth in many cases, with the improvements, many thousands."

This is Judge Reade's opinion in the case of Garrett vs. Cheshire. And he says elsewhere, that the act of 1866-7 was more liberal than the Constitutional homestead. And the Constitutional Homestead was only made valuable at last by the Democratic Legislature of 1874-5, by extending it to a fee-simple.

To the Conservative Democrats the people owe the Homestead—not to the Radicals.

All the leading radical politicians are committed to the Civil Rights Bill. Judge Emmons of Tennessee says the Bill is unconstitutional only so far as it is not accepted by the States. If any State chooses to incorporate its provisions into its organic law then it becomes binding. This is what Judge Watts, and Dick Badger and John Page mean.

Do the people want radical rule again? Do they want another governor who is "a law unto himself?" Do they want another Kirk, the creature of such a governor? Do they want the Habeas Corpus suspended, to be sent to jail and kept there at the will of the oppressor? Do they want to bring back the day when Holden and Pool and Mac Lindsay, can conspire to take their Grahams, and Vances and Kerrs and sink them in the waters of the Atlantic where dead men tell no tales?

If so let them stay at home, and not vote for the Democratic candidates to alter the Constitution in the coming Convention.

John Page, negro, a candidate for convention, from Chowan, says if the radicals control the convention, 'they will give the white folks h—ll, d—n them, and says they will fix the constitution so there shall be no difference between black men and white men.' This is his language freely uttered to white men.

Will the people note the fact how many officer-holders in the Republican party are out, active canvassers against the convention, some as volunteers, some as candidates these latter pledged to adjourn if they find themselves in a majority. Does not this prove the interest these office-holders have in the present constitution, and that their hostility to convention is selfish?—The truth is the whole opposition originated in office-holders, and is instigated by them.

CHARLESTON, S. C; July 24.—A fire occurred this morning in this section of the city known as Gadsden wharf, destroying about fifty small wooden buildings; also, Robb's mill and Marshall & Vining's wharves, with about 20,000 barrels of naval stores. Estimated loss $50,000, of which about one-half is believed to be covered by insurance.

The fire is still burning, and it is impossible as yet to ascertain more definite particulars.

Civil Rights is made the issue by the Radicals. Judge Watts says he is in favor of the bill and is glad Congress passed it. The Radicals, if they control the Convention, will incorporate its provisions in the Bill.

DUNNELON, N. J; July 15.—The post-office and several adjoining buildings were burned this morning. Loss, $60,000.

Remember, that to stay away from the polls, is to support the radical ticket. Turn out in full force.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE.

The Raleigh News says, it becomes more apparent every day that the Radical party has use for the bill, called the Civil Rights bill; is using it now to encourage the negro to stand up to the party, and will, if it gets control of the Convention, make use of the power if it has to engraft its provisions into the Constitution to put all the worst features of the Act into practical operation. The various decisions declaring the unconstitutionality of the Act are based upon the idea that the concurrence of individual States is wanting, and that it is an interference in the sovereign rights of the State. But if a State should of its own will accept the principles of the bill, then it will be of full force and effect.

Is there no way in which the people of North Carolina, the white people of North Carolina, we mean, can be made to feel the practical working of this bill? There is, and it comes home with stunning force and shocking effect into every white family in the State.

Sec. 17 of Art. IX of the Canby Constitution says:

"The General Assembly of North Carolina is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical vigor shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a term not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means."

How many of our people, impoverished as they have been, and ground down by taxation, the fruits of former radical rule, can educate their children *by other means* except such as are afforded by the common school system, imperfect as it is? There is no other way, and under this clause of the Constitution, they can be *compelled* to send their children to the public schools. But does this mean anything more than it did before? Hear what John Page, negro, and Radical candidate for Convention from Chowan says:

"If the Republicans get hold of Convention, we intend to give the white folks hell, d—n them. *We will have no such thing as color distinction in anything.*"

What is Mr. Badger doing? He tells the negro, if he is elected he will do everything to defend and secure their rights. In the warmth of his zeal for them, he tells them he is a colored man himself.

The party is compelled to take more account of the negro than as a mere voter. The negro feels his consequence to his party and he demands his reward in something more substantial than shadowy promises of '40 acres and a mule.' He demands office and honors, and recognition of his equality. His party dares no longer ignore his claims. It is obliged to recognize them or perish.

The Constitutional Convention, then, if Republicans, will be compelled to engraft into the Constitution the most offensive features of the Civil Rights bill. They will act upon the ideas of Page that there shall be no difference between the white and colored in anything. They will begin their claim for equality at the very foundation. They will enforce attendance upon the public schools, and they will make these schools open to black and white without discrimination. What a horrid picture of social equality is thus presented!

White men, take heed! Well, did the Radical secret circular advise its party 'not to admit that the Civil Rights bill was wrong in principles.' *They have use for it.*

John Page says if the radicals get control of the convention they will fix the Constitution so as to make white and black equal in all things. This means mixed schools, and mixed hotels, and mixed churches, and mixed travel.

CAPT T. C. EVANS will represent the HERALD in the States of North Carolina and Virginia during the months of August and September as correspondent and general agent for subscriptions and advertisements, and is duly authorized to make contracts and receipts for the moneys collected. Courtesies extended to Capt. Evans will be appreciated by the Herald Company.—Vicksburg *Herald*.

When Mr. Rotating Ragamuffin Richard was abusing the Gastons, Mangums, Macons and Graham at Cary the other day, an aged friend of his father's said pitifully—'I wonder the old man (the great Geo. E. Badger, don't turn over in his grave!'

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The July return to the department of agriculture, shows that the average in corn is about eight per cent. greater than last year. New England has reduced her average to about one and a half per cent; and the Pacific States about one per cent. All the great corn growing regions have increased their average; the Middle States two per cent; the South Atlantic States three per cent; the Southern States twelve per cent; the States north of the Ohio seven per cent; the States west of the Mississippi fourteen per cent. The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States. The minimum condition is 82, being in Rhode Island. Florida and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and the inland Southern States are above. The maximum is 112, being in Mississippi. All the other States, except Missouri, 103, are below the average. The minimum condition is 82, being in Wisconsin.

CHARLESTON, S. C; July 20.—At 10 o'clock last night, the Jury in Parker's case sent word that they had agreed and amid great excitement the Court met. A verdict was then rendered for the State in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. This is the first substantial result of the efforts in this State to bring official plunderers to justice.

Are you ready for civil rights Freemen of Orange? If so, vote for the Radical party that is pledged for it.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage of tobacco is greater than that of last year, the increase being in the great tobacco producing States. Maryland has increased her area four per cent; Virginia 30 North Carolina 33, South Carolina 7, Florida 23, Mississippi 16 Arkansas 10, Tennessee 203, Kentucky 223, Ohio 257, Indiana 491, Illinois 56, Wisconsin 60. New York, Pennsylvania and Texas report the same area as last year. New Hampshire has reduced her small acreage 50 per cent; Massachusetts 25, Connecticut 2, Georgia 5, Louisiana 7, Wisconsin 17, Kansas 11.

The condition of the crop is most satisfactory in the largest tobacco States, and is 20 per cent above the average on the whole. Kentucky, which produces two-fifths of our whole crop, is 34 per cent; above average. The remarkably depressed condition is noted only in the smaller producing States.

Washington advices received at the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department from the South Atlantic fleet report that all vessels there are now free from yellow fever.

Information has been received at the Department of State to the effect the a circular has been issued by the Spanish Government with a view to the rigorous enforcement of the existing laws of that country, requiring the exhibition of passports by persons entering and leaving Spain.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Black & Co's; printing office and W. A. Donaldson, lithographer, was burned this morning. While the firemen were still at work the walls were thrown down by the explosion of gas. Seven persons including the chief engineer were caught in the ruins. The chief engineer was first rescued. He was insensible, but it is thought his injuries are fatal. The others were soon afterwards taken out, and are all more or less injured only two fatally. Three other men were severely injured by flying missiles. Dick Holcombe was found dead in the ruins. Loss, $50,000 to $60,000.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 20.—This morning the distillery of T. & Y. Jasper, in Covington, Ky; was burned, together with three or four hundred barrels of whiskey. Ten thousands bushels of malt. Loss, fifteen thousand dollars. Insured for twenty-five thousand dollars in Cincinnati companies.

MARKETS.

DANVILLE, Va., July 24th.

Reported by S. H. Holland & Co., Receipts light and market very active.

Lugs, Very common	6.00 to 8.00
" Good "	11.00 to 12.00
" common bright,	15.00 to 18.00
"fancy Smokers,	20.00 to 30.00
Leaf, common red	10.00 to 11.00
" good	12.00 to 14.00
Wrappers, Medium	20.00 to 30.00
" Fine,	35.00 to 45.00
" " Extra	50.00 to 60.00

DURHAM July 24th.

Corrected by Reams and Walker.

Lugs.—Dark,	6 to 8
Red,	10 to 12
Bright.—Com.	12 to 15
Good,	15 to 20
Fine,	20 to 25
Fancy,	25 to 30
Red Leaf.—Com. dark,	9 to 11
Good,	11 to 15
Fine,	20 to 25
Bright Wrap.—Com.	15 to 20
Medium,	20 to 30
Fine,	30 to 50
Extra,	50 to 80

COTTON.—Raleigh July 24th.—The market firm, receipts light. Low middlings at 14; stained at 13a¼.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 24th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14¼; low middlings 00.

Norfolk, 24th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14¼.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, July 24th, North Carolina $6.00@$6.50.

Provisions.—Raleigh July 24th. Western shoulders 10a11¼c. Clear rib 13¼. Hams 16.

Wheat.—Richmond 24th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1.10 to 1.25.

CANVASSERS warted for two superb works of French art, "*Little Red Riding Hood and her Pets*" and the pretty pair, "*The Dinner and the Nap.*" These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes and inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and TAKE ON SIGHT. We guarantee ready sales good profits and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a hand-some income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. B. FORD & CO.
July 28 3t. 27 Park Place, New York.

BRANCH OFFICE
Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company.
OF NEW YORK.
Raleigh, N. C. July 14th 1875.

THE public are hereby notified that Mr. J. D. Wilson, of Hillsboro, is no longer an Agent for the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, of New York.

The good people of Orange county who wish to Insure in this prosperous and reliable Company, can do so by calling on Mr. Fred. Strudwick, who is the only authorized agent of the above mentioned Company in Orange county.

R G HAY,
Gen'l. Agent
Security L. In. and Annuity Co.
july 21 3t. of New York.

RANAWAY.

FROM the undersigned on the 10th of July a negro boy by the name of ROBT. PRATT, about 16 years of age. And I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.
july 21 3t. RICHARD MAYO.

TO FARMERS, MILLERS, BUILDERS, MECHANICS
AND ALL OTHERS PURCHASING HARDWARE.
HICKEY & SUBLETT,
DANVILLE, Va.,
ARE offering at very low Prices a large Stock of
Iron, Steel, Nails, Building Hardware, Tools, Hoes,
Sheet Iron for Flues, Horse Shoes, Grain Cradles, Grass and Grain Scythes, Snaths, Buggy Material, Saddlers' Goods, Belting, Files, Rope, Glass &c. &c. ALSO
Doors, Sash and Blinds.
GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES. Write to us.
HICKEY & SUBLETT,
June 16th '75. DANVILLE, VA.

150 STYLES
OF
GENT'S HATS.
JUST received at the
BAZAAR.
The finest Stock of Gentlemen's Hats ever shown in Hillsboro; all new Shapes, and Colors. Silk and Gossamer. We have 150 different styles of
Straw, Fur and Stove Hats,
at lower Prices than we have ever seen them at retail.
Great reduction in all SUMMER GOODS.
Dress Goods.
Lawns, Muslins, Ladies'
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED
BONNETTS, AND HATS.
New Stock of BONNETTS just opened, for old, and middle aged Ladies.
We have bought an elegant line of
Sheetings, and Shirtings,
at the last decline.
Best line of Ten and Eleven Quarter Sheetings we have ever had.
Bleached Cottons at your own Price.
Just come in and say you want to buy for
CASH,
And we will send you on rejoicing.
We have as good Stock of
SHOES,
as you will find in the State, which we will let
CASH BUYERS PRICE.
C. M. Parks,
June 23 1m.

WOOL CARDING.
WE give notice that our Carding Machines are in splendid order, having a recent addition of a Picker, Burrer, and brah-new Clothing. We think we can guarantee the best work done in the State.
OUR FOUNDRY
Is in full blast. Circular Saw Mills, Horse-powers and Mill Irons generally a specialty.
JOHN BERRY,
W. C. BROWN.
July 7th, Hillsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE
TOWN PROFERTY.
On Saturday the 31st day of July,
WILL be offered for Sale, at the Court House door in Hillsboro, to close Mortgage of Hillsboro Building and Loan Association, one House and Lot situated in the Western part of the town of Hillsboro, at present occupied by Mr. John D. Wilson, and known as the Denard Crawford lot.
Terms made known on day of Sale.
By order of the Board of Directors of the Hillsboro B. and L. Association.
C. C. TAYLOR,
june 30 tds. *Secretary.*

HATS! SHOES!
I AM now supplying my customers this season with some of the most STYLISH soft FELT and SILK HATS, ever brought to this market.
My specialties are the 'Cavalier and Confederate' for persons wanting a wide brim, and 'Arlington, and Yeomans,' for young men, have been pronounced the most sensible, serviceable and stylish HATS ever produced.
☞ Orders carefully filled. Give about height of crown and width of brim, color and price wanted.
Constantly supplied with full lines of Misses and Childrens Shoes in COLORS; pearl and buff, with or without heels, lace and button.
☞ In ordering state age of child if size worn is not known.
Connected with the establishment is a work shop where the finest BOOTS and GAITERS are made to order. None but finest Calf Skin used and fit always guaranteed.
Fine Calf Boots and Gaiters kept constantly in stock from which we rarely fail to make a fit.
TRY ME.
JOS. L. TYACK,
Danville, Shoe and Hat Store.
June 30.

THE SCHOOL
AT
CALDWELL,
WILL be resumed, July 19th 1875.
For particulars address
J. L. BROWER,
CALDWELL,
Orange County,
june 23 3m pd. N. C.

Metropolitan Tea Co.
ON account of the hard times we are determined to sell Teas of any kind, cheaper than any house in the World.
Black Tea, *from 50 to 1.00 per lb.*
Young Hyson, " " " "
Imperial and Gunpowder 60 *to* $1.00 "
We will send a pound or a half pound package to you by mail
FOR A SAMPLE,
on receipt of the price. Please state the kind of Tea you want, and be very particular to give us your correct address.
All letters must be addressed
METROPOLITAN TEA COMPANY,
32 and 34 Vesey Street,
June 23. New York.

Dr. D. A. Robertson,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.
WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Mon day of every month.
And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

Marshall C. Cameron,
Dentist.
Late with DR. D. A. ROBERTSON.
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Charges moderate and satisfactory reference given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their Houses, until I can arrange a suitable office. All orders left at Dr. Hooker's, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 9th 1874, 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 16th 1871 and ending Nov. 16th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services he is desired, feeling sure that he will do justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.
Nov. 16 '74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.
DAILY AND WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED BY
The News Publishing Company,
Devoted to the best interests of the State of North Carolina, to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the cause of immigration into our midst, and the advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent. Its
ADVERTISING COLUMNS
will be found of great advantage, as The Daily enjoys the largest circulation of any Daily in the State, and is double that of any Daily published in Raleigh, and the Weekly circulates in every county in the State. Rates moderate.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily—one year, $5.00.
" *6 months,* 3.00.
Weekly—one year, 1.00.
JOHN D. CAMERON, *Editor.*
JORDAN STONE, *Ass. Editor.*
E. C. WOODSON, *Local Editor.*

STEAM
Carding Machine.
NEAR CEDAR GROVE.
THE subscriber informs the public that his Machines are now in
First Rate Order,
And he invites the patronage of all those interested in the business. All orders punctually and faithfully executed.
TERMS: White Wool Carded at 10 cts.
Mixed " " 15 cts.
If Cross Carded 20 cts.
If the Wool is tolled one-8th part will be charged
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
ALEX. WILKERSON.
Cedar Grove, June 9th '75.

'AT BROWN'S.'
GRAND OPENING OF
Spring Millinery and Ladies Notions.
ALL NEW.
WILL be pleased to show my Goods. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and Examine.
MATTIE TAYLOR.

WANTED.
ALL kinds of Country Produce for New Goods. MATTIE TAYLOR,
Milliner and Dress Maker,
"At Brown's."

IF you want fine French Artificials, Hats and Bonnets. Go to
april 14. tf. MRS. TAYLOR'S.

UNIVERSITY
OF
North Carolina.
NOTICE.
ALL persons having books or other articles belonging to the University of North Carolina, or to the Dialectic or Philanthropic Societies, are notified to deliver them at once to Andrew Mickle, Esq., Bursar of the University.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
KEMP P. BATTLE,
july 21 4t. Sec'y.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 28 1875.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.

For 1 year. $2.00.
" 6 months. 1.00.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheap'y and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Upon whose side are you? Think of it! White or black.

Hon W. A. Graham left here on Saturday morning to attend the meeting of the Boundary Commission of Virginia and Maryland which meets at Saratoga on the the 30th inst. He was accompanied by Mrs Graham and son Mr. A. W. Graham.

Business here is dull beyond precedent, but not more so than elsewhere at this time. Darkness cannot always last, and we think by October when the crops begin to move that there will be a general lightening up.

If Mrs. Tillie A. Preston will send her address to W. E. Cone, Greensboro, Georgia or to C. H. P., Charleston, S. C., she will hear something to her advantage.

Gov. Graham's Card.

Owing to impaired health, Gov. Graham was unable to enter personally into the canvass. He has communicated his views to his constituents in an able card which will be found on our first page to which we earnestly direct the attention of our readers. It will supply information much needed by the people in the progress of the canvass.

Few strangers are in town, but a great number of former residents returned to spend the hot weather among their old friends and revive their health under the influence of the pure air of old Orange.

The Rev. Mr. Barlow of Baltimore officiated in St. Matthew's Church on Sunday last assisted by the Rector of the Church, Mr. C. J. Curtis.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell the former beloved Pastor of the Baptist Church of this place spent Sunday among his old friends of Hillsboro. Mr. Mitchell is on his way to the Warm Springs of Madison County, his health being some what impaired by a rheumatic attack.

Less work is done and not quite so favorable to crops, at least of corn. There has been too much rain for tobacco, and planters complain that it is "frenching." We are glad to learn that the effects of the storm of last Sunday week are not so disastrous as first feared, though individual crops were nearly ruined.

Besides the closing of the telegraph office at this place we notice that the wires near the depot are severed, thus cutting of all communication between the east and the West. Must this be so? Then will be active use for the wire next week.

HILLSBORO JULY 24th 1875.

Mr. John D Cameron:

Dear Sir—I wish to write a small item for your valuable paper of a interesting and rather an exciting game of Croquet that took place to-day in our quiet old town on the Croquet grounds of the Misses Parks. The game was played by ladies three on either side styling themselves as the uptowns and the down towns. There was a wager between two gentlemen for ice cream and melons for the benefit of the two clubs and their friends, which would don the palm of victory. The game was to be decided by the best two in three. The playing commenced at 6 o'clock, p. m. and there was only one game finished before the twilight shades admonished them of the hour, and that game resulted in favor of the down towns but closly contested. The other two games are to be played on Monday evening next which will be very exciting and your correspondent will have to say burrah for both sides and wishes both could be victors. The ladies on either side are graceful and expert players and when the game is concluded I will give you the result with the names of the ladies composing the rival clubs, also the name of the victim that cast the wager.

Orthodox

One week from to-morrow is the day for North Carolina to free herself Let old Orange be up and doing. The revenue officers are trying to keep you still slaves.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR AUGUST.

We doubt if these vacation days yield any pleasure to the young readers of St. Nicholas greater than that of the magazine. No days are too hot for the exercise it affords; no monotony is so fixed but it will vanish before the appearance of this monthly novelty.

As for the visitor itself, St. Nicholas wears always the jolly face which the good Saint whose name it bears puts on during the holidays—is as merry and cheerful in the open air as at the fireside.

Duke says he is opposed to Convention! But wants to be elected to adjourn. Oh! think of it. Elect him and he will forget his promises in his glorification.

HARTFORD, July 20.—Brown Bro's. paper mill on north Colchester was burned loss $20,000.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been anxiously waiting for the "Pine Knot correspondents" to bring their controversy to an end in order that I might have an opportunity of giving you and your readers a few items from "Old Caldwell." Knowing there was safety in silence I have felt mightily disposed to keep my distance until the thunder and smoke, raised by the "Pine Knot antagonist" should disappear. I trust that both are now done and that both are satisfied. While I would not interfere, nor presume to arbitrate, yet I modestly advise bro. Jordan, if he wishes to preserve his knuckles and reputation, to put on his "boxing gloves" when he goes to strike, a "Pine Knot"—again; for he who sets a 'Pine Knot' on fire will be apt to feel the heat. And I would most humbly advise bro. "Joe" to put on his high iron heeled boots, when he goes for Jordan, again; for he must have learned ere this that "Jordan is a hard road to travel." Drink when you want to, gentlemen, but don't fight. It would, indeed, be a sad commentary upon the intelligence, morality, and religion of the Pine Knot community, if her Temperance lecturer and Poet were to engage in deadly combat. For the sake of Temperance,—and for the sake of poetry, gentlemen, "let us have peace." But to

OLD CALDWELL.

The centre of attraction at old Caldwell is the new Academy. It has just been completed under the supervision and artistic skill of Dr. J. Long Brower. It received the finishing touch from the painter's brush on last Saturday evening, and is now ready to receive its share of public patronage. The Academy is 60 by 30 feet, and is most admirably arranged, and adapted to all the necessities of a first class "High School." It is neat and commodious, and can very easily accommodate one hundred pupils. While I am not interested at all, yet I would respectfully commend it to the attention of parents who wish to give their sons and daughters a good business education, or to prepare them for College. It is situated in a strictly moral community, free from all the vices that infuse and contaminate the influence of schools, which are located in our cities, towns, and other public places.

The school was opened on the 12th inst, under favorable auspices, and flattering prospects for a full session.

It has just begun its struggle for existence, but we predict for it a bright, long and useful career in diffusing "the great blessings of knowledge," in disseminating christian principles, in dispensing a healthful and moral influence, and in liberating this once thriving and happy section of country from the thraldom of ignorance. We feel confident it will succeed under the excellent management of the Principal, Dr. Brower, assisted by his accomplished instructors in music. We feel constrained to congratulate the community upon their securing the services of such an energetic and talented gentleman, and in procuring the assistance of such an accomplished lady.

Mr. C. B. Wilson, is preparing to move to near the Academy, where he can be convenient to the Academy, and can accommodate boarders.

Mr. A. Chrisco, has just about completed his residence, situated about one hundred yards from the Academy. We conjecture that he is preparing to entertain a "better half." Look out, young ladies, we know whereof we speak when we say that bro. Jordan means "business" He wants to see a lightning—rod agent and an insurance agent in order that he may protect himself and his "better half" against all coming danger.

Dr. Nichols is speaking of erecting a drug store on the big road near the Academy.

Mr. H. Y. Harris is doing a good business in the drug-goods line. He orders new goods every week.

Tobacco is looking well, but is rather too forward. Wm. H. McKee tells me that he has topped 25,000—over half of his crop Every farmer in this section has a tobacco crop.

The wheat and oats caught in the fields by the recent rains have been greatly damaged, but fortunately, most of the farmers had their wheat up and stored away before the rains came. The damage done however, is not very serious nor extensive. Corn is looking finely.

"The wheat threshers" have started out with their machines. Mutton is becoming scarce. The sheep have become as wild as the "Buffaloes on the western prairies," and the heroic class of chickens have become as mute as 'potatoe-hills'—they don't crow which is rise these mornings.

Watermelons and dried blackberries have appeared in the Caldwell market.

The people in this community still continue to manifest great interest in the Good Templar and Grange organization; in fact, they continue still to manifest an interest in every thing that tends toward the promotion of their welfare, and improvement morally and pecuniarily. Finally Mr. Editor allow me to close this hastily written communication by extending to you a cordial invitation to come down and see for yourself.

Mr. L. W. Hall affords the best of "hotel accommodations." More anon.

SAMIH QUACKENBUSH.

Caldwell N. C.

Who are you willing to trust? Office holders are the Radical candidates for convention. They don't want to give them up.

Don't let the Radicals hold the whip hand. Don't let them get the lead. What you do now, or what you don't do now, tells upon you and your children for all time.

NEW STORE AND New Goods.

I have now removed to my New BRICK STORE, where I will be pleased to see my friends, and the public generally. I have now in Store, and am receiving, a full line of

Confectioneries, Groceries & Provisions.

Confectioneries, such as Plain and Fancy CANDY, ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, and all kinds of Nuts, Currants, Prunes, Citrons, Jellies, Preserves and Extracts, Cakes, and Crackers

Every thing in the CONFECTIONERY line.

Fine Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, a Specialty.

In the way of **GROCERIES,** I have

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles and Starch.

PROVISIONS, SUCH AS

Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c.

All of which I will sell very LOW for **CASH**, I hope you will give give me a call before purchasing elsewere.

ALSO—Good Cider Vinegar.

June 23. J. R. GATTIS.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH TEN CENTS?

Sickness prevails everywhere. And everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c; can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

STATE NEWS.

A Mrs. Margaret Parker of Wilmington was pushed from the plazza of a house in which she had forcibly entered, and soon after died. A man named Filan, the proprietor of the house has been arrested. It appears from post mortem examinations that the woman died from the fall, but it does not appear to have been a murder.

A little child of Mr. J. E Cassidey of Charlotte fell into a tub of water and after being in for some time head foremost, was discovered by its mother. Dr. Graham was called in and after much trouble succeeded in restorring it.

The Charlotte Observer says the trains on the Central Railway have begun to run the whole length of the road from Wilmington to Buffalo, instead of as before, having two divisions of the line, both stopping at Charlotte.

Fifty convicts have been taken from the Penitentiary at Raleigh to work on the new Asylum at Morganton.

Gov Brogden respited the Weldon Bridge murderers in order to allow them to testify before the Grand Jury in regard to indictments against their accomplices.

The Salisbury Watchman speaks of growth of corn in Rowan of 17 inches in 17 days from the planting.

The Watchman says that five of the convicts employed at Morganton have made their escape.

R O Foard of Concord having passed a satisfactory examination has been regularly admitted a cadet at West Point.

The Southerner says several collegian, now on vacation, announce their intention to leave their present institutions and enter the North Carolina University in September.

The Expositor says: We learn that the U. S. Troops, heretofore stationed at Marion, have been removed to Morganton. We are not informed as to the reasons for the removal. A military post had been established at Marion by the Secretary of war, and we had supposed that no removal would be made to a different point in the same portion of the State. The citizens of Marion speak in the highest term of the conduct and demeanor of the officers and men.

Morganton now has a "beautiful lake" near by—an 'Asylum,' and now the U. S. flag is to wave—in striking distance of South mountain.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Brown Cotton Gin Co; In this issue, who make a specialty of Cotton Gins, Self Feeders and Condensers, concerning which, Col. Walter Clark of Raleigh, N. C. writes as follows: "I have used a good deal of machinery, and seen a great deal in use by others, but I have never known any better adapted for its purpose, so as to give more entire satisfaction than Brown's Improved Self Feeder for Cotton Gins. It only needs to be known to insure its general adoption. Very truly yours, WALTER CLARK."

If you want to find North Carolina a pleasant home, vote for your candidate for Convention.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. Riley as a candidate for Constable in this Township.

Wm. Thompson will not under any circumstances. W. P. RILEY.

DIED.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama on the morning of the 21st Inst of typhoid fever, Mr. Richard C. Parish, in the 52nd year of his age.

Mr. Parish was a native of Orange county N. C. and was educated by William J. Bingham at the old male Academy in Hillsboro. Soon after finishing his course with Mr. Bingham he moved to Alabama and settled in Perry County where for a number of years he was successfully engaged in teaching school; after the breaking out of the war in 1861, he volunteered in the 5th Alabama Regiment commanded by Col. Allen C. Jones, of Greensboro; but a native of Hillsboro; and was with that Regiment and participated in the battles of Bull Run and first Manassas; at the expiration of his term of service he returned to Alabama, and connected himself with the cavalry commanded of Gen. Forrest and served with that distinguished officer until the close of the war.

When Alabama had been reconstructed Mr Parrish was elected Judge of probate and clerk of the Superior Court of Tuscaloosa county in which capacity he faithfully and acceptably served the people until his death.

In all the vocations of life, whether private or public, he enjoyed to a very great extent the confidence and esteem of the people with whom he had cast his lot, and died surrounded by numerous friends.

NOTICE FARMERS.

The people wish to know who are to be their Candidates against Convention.

We are authorized to announce Washington Duke, of Durham, and John T. Hogan, of Hillsboro. 4t.

Help the Needy.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still at

LATIMER'S OLD STAND,

on the South side of King and Churton streets, where he is ready to serve you to any thing in his line. Call and see him, when you are in want of GOOD'S, you may find something to suit you, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

For the CASH!

We need MONEY, and GOODS must be sold. So come up to the Help of the week against the mighty.

A word to those who have been favored with a LITTLE TIME. Can't you favor me with a little of the NEEDFUL, "MONEY." I need it.

J. M. BLACKWOOD.

June 30th 75.

THE DANVILLE TIMES,

THIS is a Democratic weekly paper, established in 1865, having an extensive circulation in all the Virginia and North Carolina counties around Danville. Price $2, a year; $1, for six months; 50 cents for three months. Specimen copies forwarded upon application.

Address P. BOULDIN,
June 12 Editor and Proprietor.

Hughes' School.

THE Sixty-Fifth Session of my School will commence Monday, July 12th 1875.

Tuition per session $25.00.
Board. 60.00.

For circulars, address

S. W. HUGHES',
Cedar Grove,
June 30. Orange, Co., N. C.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-Third session of the Misses [illegible] and Mrs. KOLLOCK'S, School will open 23rd July.

☞ Circulars forwarded on application.

July 7 1m.

SOUTHERN SECURITY

Life Insurance and Annuity

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE following is the Supervising Board of this Company for Orange County appointed by R. O. MAY, General Agent:

C. M. Parks, Esq.
D. C. Parks, "
J. Webb, jr. "
Joseph C. Webb, Esq.
John Laws, Esq.
Fred. Strudwick, *Agent.*
Dr. Strudwick, *Med. Ex.*

july 14

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

Full Line of New Goods just to Hand.

For Sale LOW.

WANTED.

Country Produce

Bacon, Corn, Wheat, Flour &c.

July 14. HENRY N. BROWN.

☞ BOTTOM TOUCHED.

Dry Goods at Lower Prices than Ever

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

LEVY BROTHERS,

who have made large purchases since the recent decline:

Fancy Grenadines at 8½ to and 12½c. per yard worth 16½, 20 and 25c;
Rich styles Grenadines at 16½; 20; 25; 30 and 35c worth from 25 to 50c;
Black Grenadines in all qualities from 12½c. up to $2.25 per yard—this embraces the cheapest, but best assortment ever offered in this city;
Ecru Linen Tissure Suitings at 8½c. per yard worth 16½c; at 12½c. would be a bargain at 25c at 16½c, worth 30—these goods must be seen to be appreciated;
Silk Warp Japanese Stripes and Plaids at 30c. per yard worth 50c;
Japanese Cloth at 12½c. worth 25c;
Wash Poplins; best goods manufactured, at 12½ and 15c. worth 16½ and 25c;
Delorges at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. These goods can be had in all the new shades;
New style Plaid DRESS GOODS from 25 to 50c. per yard—a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. has been made in these goods;
Fast-Colored Lawns at 8½, 10, 16½, 20, 25, 30, 37½ and 50c;
Also, at the lowest prices, POPONES MOHAIRS, JAPANESE SILKS, Jaconets, Cambricks, Linen Lawns and all other styles of Fashionable DRESS Goods;
Black Alpacas at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 85, 90, $1 and $1.25;
Australian Crepe at 50, 60, and 75c, worth 65, 75c. and $1,
Yard wide Printed Percales and Cambrics at 12½ and 16½c. per yard—regular prices 16½ and 25c;
Victoria Lawns at 16½, 20, 25 and 30c.;
Also, Piques at 16½, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c—all remarkably cheap;
Swiss Muslins from 12½c. up to 50c. per yard—all very cheap;
Checked and Striped Nainsook Muslins; Checked and Striped Swiss Muslins; Corded, Striped, and Figured Piques—all at extraordinary bargains;
Lonsdale Cambric, first quality, one yard wide at 16½c. per yard;
Knight's Cambric, 33 inches wide, at 10c. would be a bargain at 12½c;
Utica Sheeting, 10-4 wide, in remnants from two and a half up to ten yards, at 40c per yard; 50c is the regular price every where;
Remnants of Dress Goods of every description to be sold at less than half value;
Black and Colored SILKS at lower prices and in greater variety than at any other establishment in this State;
Embroidered Curtain Muslin; one yard wide, at 25c. worth 37½c;
Hamburgh Net Curtains at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50c and up to $1 per yard;
Hamburgh Lace Curtains from $1 to $5 per set for two windows;
Hamburgh Lace Lambrequins from $2.50 up to $5 a pair—all very cheap and desirable;
Window Shades in great variety; among which will be found an exact imitation of lace shades; now so fashionable;
A large assortment of Curtain Fixtures, such as Cornices, Bands, Loops, and Hooks;
Black, White and Ecru Hamburgh Nets at a reduction of 50c;
A full assortment of LACES suitable for trimming;
A large assortment of Silk Neck Scarfs and Ties;
Also, Black Lace Scarfs and White Lace and Muslin Scarfs;
Ready Made DRESSES for ladies in all of the latest styles, from $1 to $25;
A full assortment of Under-Garments at extraordinary low prices;
A large assortment of Ducks and Drillings for boys' and men's wear;
Sash Ribbons at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c and up to $1.25 per yard—all extraordinarily cheap;
A full assortment of Ribbons from a half inch up to seven inches at the lowest prices;
Gauze Shirts, for men and women; some as low as 50c for men.
Bustles in all the new styles; also, Hoop-Skirts and Balmorals;
Matting, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Carpets, Mats and Hosiery;
Rubber, Jet and Gold Plated Jewelry in great variety;
Summer Shawls, Lace Points and Jackets;
Black Grenadine Shawls at $3 worth $4;
Laces and Embroideries in endless variety at low prices;
Goodrich & Barnum's Tuckers at 75c.
Machine Needles at 4 and 5c;
Machine Oil in large bottles at 15c;
Clark's and Coats' 6 Spool Cotton at 70c. per doz and thousands of other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Prompt attention to orders.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street;
june 28. RICHMOND, VA.

1875 SPRING 1875.

J. F. FREELAND, & Co.,
Durham, N. C.
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
GROCERIES and Dress Goods.

Persons visiting Durham will find it to their interest to call, as they will find everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS HOUSE,

At bottom Prices. Call and see us.

Our Mr. Dickson is with us and will be glad to see his old friends.

April 14 3m pd.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjoes,

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS. Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY CUTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches; best for Schools; best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT L BROWN. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 26. tf.

STOVES! STOVES!

C. C. TAYLOR. F. H. TAYLOR.

Taylor & Brother,

Successor to E. H. POGUE.

Hillsboro, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TINWARE STOVES &c.,

BEG leave to inform their numerous friends throughout Orange and adjoining counties that they have recently purchased the interest of MR. E. H. POGUE in the business, and are now prepared to furnish them with everything in their line. We have now on hand a nice lot of

COOKING STOVES.

which we want to sell for a very small profit. Come and see us before you buy elsewhere. Don't send to Raleigh or any other place for a STOVE, when you can buy a better one for less money right at HOME.

Also a nice lot of

TINWARE

of every description which we are selling Cheap. Job Work promptly attended to;

Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.

July 7th 1875.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG;

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital $500,000.

JAS. TURNER TATE, President;
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
E. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier,

AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

TATE & DEWEY.

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina; with ample means is prepared to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

and furnish accommodations to all Customers on

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits subject to check and will

Allow Interest According to Agreement,

on all Deposits left on time; or issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at the rate of

Eight per Cent per Annum,

on all sums lying undrawn over thirty days.

Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

THOS. W. DEWEY,
Jan 1 1875. 1y. Cashier.

WOOL CARDING.

NEAR

OAKS, ORANGE CO. N. C.

OUR Machines are now in splendid order and we are prepared to do work that cannot be excelled in the State.

We have a Burrer and Picker attached to our Machines, thereby saving the labor of Picking and Burring your Wool, before bringing it for Carding. Grease furnished if desired.

OUR TERMS:—Those bringing their Wool to our Machine, will be charged Eight cents per pound, or one Fifth of the Wool. Colored Wool will be charged 12½ cents. If brought to the Machine. Those finding it more convenient to do so; can leave their Wool at J. M. BLACKWOOD'S Store, Hillsboro, and at McBanesville Depot; We will receive it there, card and return it for 10 cts. per pound. Work executed with dispatch. M. W. MOORE & CO.

May 5. Oaks, N. C.

R. L. HICKSON,

DANVILLE, VA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,
FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.

I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the place; and each branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNITURE, I have the largest Store South of Baltimore. Parties in want of LOW Priced or fine FURNITURE, would do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere; or Ladies in want of fine

DRY GOODS,

can save money by calling on me, or sending for Samples which will be cheerfully sent.

RICH'D. L. HICKSON,
Main Street,
jan. 13. Danville, Va.

Tax Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of Orange that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the taxes due for 1875.

At Calvin E Smith's, Thursday July 15th,
" L W Hall's, Friday July 16th,
" Cedar Grove, Saturday July 17th,
" Mangum's Store, Tuesday July 20th,
" Durham, Wednesday and Thursday " July 21st and 22nd,
" Patterson's Mill, Friday July 23 d,
" Chapel Hill, Saturday July 24th,
" Cates', Monday July 26th,
" Hillsboro, Tuesday July 27th;
" Wednesday July 28th;

Tax payers are expected to be prompt, and it is hoped they will be ready.

T. H. HUGHES,
July 7th 3t. *Sheriff.*

☞ Tobacco Plant copy 3t.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence, on corner of Queen and Churton sts. Where he can always be found except when absent Professionally.

Jan. 12 '74 1y.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 28. 1875.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 00 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 A square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
3 " 3 " $15—6 " $20—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $90—12 mo. $160

THE PLOW

God speed the plowshare! Tell me not,
Disgrace attends the toil
Of those who plow the dark green sod,
Or till the fruitful soil.
Why should the honest plowman shrink,
From mingling in the van
Of learning and of wisdom, since
'Tis mind that makes the man?

God speed the plowshare, and the hands
That till the fruitful earth,
For there is in this world, so wide,
No gem like honest worth.
And though the hands are dark with toil,
And flushed the manly brow,
It matters not for God will bless
The labors of the plow.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the most certain source of strength, wealth and independence. Commerce flourishes by circumstances precarious, contingent, transitory, almost as liable to change as the winds and waves that waft it to our shores. She may well be termed the younger sister, for in all emergencies, she looks to agriculture, both for defence and for supply.—*Colton.*

The first three men in the world were a gardener, a plowman, and a grazier; and if any man object that the second of these was a murderer. I desire that he would consider that as soon as he was so, he quitted our profession and turned builder.—*Cowley.*

In ancient times the sacred plow employed the kings, and awful fathers of mankind.—*Thompson.*

In the age of acorns, antecedents to Ceres and the royal plowman Tripolemus, a single barly-corn had been of more value to mankind than all the diamonds that glowed in mines of India.—*H. Brooke.*

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—*Lord Chatham.*

In a moral point of view, the life of the agriculturalist is the most pure and holy of any class of men; pure, because it is the most healthful, and vice can hardly find time to contaminate it; and holy, because it brings the Deity perpetually before his view, giving him thereby the most exalted notions of supreme power, and the most fascinating and endearing views of moral benignity.—*Lord John Russell.*

Farmers are the founders of civilization.—*Daniel Webster.*

And he gave it as his opinion, that whosoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race politicans put together.—*Swift*

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—*Virgil.*

The frost is God's plow which he drives through every inch of ground in the world, opening each clod, and pulverizing the whole.—*Fuller.*

FRUIT AND HEALTH.

Dr. Hunt said at a recent meeting of the Warsaw Horticultural Society, that an 'absence of fruit implied doctors' bills.' We have urged for many years the importance of a regular supply of ripe fruit to prevent disease, and insisted that the best medicine chest which an emigrating family could carry to a newly settled country would be a box of early bearing fruit trees, currant, gooseberry and raspberry plants. We know a family who moved to the West and took with them a large supply of dried fruits, which lasted them throughout the first summer. None of them were sick, although disease prevailed all about them that year; but the next year, more comforts and less privations, but with no fruit, they suffered much from sickness.—Other Western residents have told us that so long as they could have ripe fruit, they have been free from all diseases resulting from malaria.—*Homestead.*

Good Ginger Cakes.—One quart of good molasses, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of lard or butter, two-thirds of a cupful of buttermilk, one even tablespoonful of ginger, flour enough to make a soft dough. Bake in a quick oven. Will keep for weeks, put in a stone jar in a cool place.

Self-Reliance.—Young man don't rely upon the good name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in vain hopes of aid from those they call friends and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely on the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that the best friend you have is an unconquerable determination united to decision of character.

MORE CLOVER.

Very few men are aware of the amount of soil washed away every year in this section of the country.—If we keep on with this kind of farming many farmers will now do as they do in Eastern States, and put guano, ashes, plaster, super-phosphates of of lime in every hill of corn. Farmers! you should stop some of this waste; don't think of leaving nothing but the yellow clay for future generations.

But there is a remedy for all this waste; sow more clover. Keep the ground filled with roots or vegetable matter, then it can't get away so easy. Plow up a clover sod for corn or wheat and be sure to have the clover in the rotation of the crops.

Sow in February or March and bear in mind next summer you can mow a big crop of hay from that piece of ground and remember that it is getting richer.

Make calculations to seed another part of the farm next year, and in a short time you can have a two year old clover sod to plant corn, on then look out for fine corn, big ears and big yield, grown with half the labor that you now grow corn on those worn out fields that have been in constant use for corn and wheat for twenty-five or thirty years.—*Western Agriculturalist.*

PATENTS

Obtained, Best and Cheapest, by

Louis Bagger. & Co.,

Solicitors of Patents,

Offices, Federal Buildings,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Send stamp for printed pamphlet, containing complete instructions how to obtain Patents. July 21.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers and Cotton Gin Materials of every description. Our Gins have been in use thirty years, and have an established reputation for simplicity, light-running, durability, and for quality and quantity of lint produced. Our Feeder is easily attached to the Gin, and easily operated by any hand of ordinary intelligence. They are the simplest and cheapest Feeder in the market and feed with more regularity than is possible by hand, increasing the outturn and giving a cleaner and better sample. At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. Our Condensers are well made, durable and simple in construction, and do what is required of them rapidly and well. No additional power is required to drive the Feeder or Condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant, to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Circulars, prices and full information furnished. Address as above, or apply to LEWIS CHANES, Lexington, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Sixty-Seventh term of this school will open on the 2d of September and continue twenty weeks. It is a school of the church, which seeks for its pupils, 'first, the kingdom of God and His righteousness.' The Bishop and Assistant Bishop are visitors of the school. It is not only one of the oldest schools in the South, but it is one of the most thorough, and, considering its advantages, one of the least expensive. For circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector, REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D. Raleigh, N. C.

ALBERTSON'S SEGMENT SCREW

COTTON PRESS.

Unrivaled for simplicity, speed, convenience and durability. Makes a 550 lb. bale with one horse and only 18 rounds. Screw, 10 inches diameter and 10 feet long. For circular with description, testimonials and names of agents in the south, address J. M. ALBERTSON, New London, Ct.

N. F. BURNHAM'S

TURBINE

WATER WHEEL

Was Selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. and has proved to be the BEST, 19 sizes made. Prices lower than any other first class Wheel. Pamphlet free. Address N F BURNHAM, York, Pa.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS

are the best made; The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.

WARTERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice.

PRICES extremely LOW for cash, during this Month. Monthly Instalments, received; Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent Money allowed if purchased. Second hand Instruments at GREAT Bargains. Agents wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c., Special Inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, N. Y., Box 3,567.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid

900 PER CENT PROFIT.

"How to Do It." a Book on Wall St., sent free. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers & Brokers, 2 Wall St., New York.

DOUBLE YOUR TRADE

Druggists, Grocers and Dealers! Pure China and Japan Teas in sealed packages, screw top cans, boxes or half chests—Growers' prices; send for circular. THE WELLS TEA CO., 201 Fulton St., N Y., P. O. Box 4560.

The Weekly Sun, 8 pages, 56 broad columns from now to New Years, post-paid, 60 cts. Address THE SUN, N. Y.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Psychomancy, Or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, A queer book, 100,000 sold. Address T WILLIAM & Co. Publishers, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 33 Commerce St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Belting, Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLACHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St. Philadelphia, Pa.
feb 17.

Southern Illustrated Age.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE only Illustrated Weekly in the South. Eight pages, Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875.

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The Southern Illustrated Age will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the Southern Illustrated Age a Journal for the fireside; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertainin to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.....	9.04 p. m.	5.55 A M
" Air Line Junc'n	9.22 "	6.20
" Salisbury....	11.36 "	8.24
" Greensboro....	2.10 a m	10.55
" Danville.....	6.30 "	1.12 P. M
" Dundee.....	6.50 "	1.30
" Burkeville.....	11.05 "	5.07
Ar. at Richmond,....	2.23 p. m.	8.C p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1.20 P. M.	5.00 A M
" Burkville	4.53 "	8.35
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.14 P M.
" Danville	10.50 "	1.17
" Greensboro	2.45 a m	5.30 "
" Salisbury,	9.27 A M	6.10 "
" Air-Line Jc'n	7.56 "	8.25 P M
Ar. at Charlotte.	8.02 "	8.31 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	4.00 a. m.	Ar. 7.00 a m
" Co. Shops	4.10 "	L've 12,30 "
" Hillsboro,	"	" "
" Raleigh	8.22 "	" 8.10 P M
Ar. at Goldsboro'	11.30 A M	L've 5.00 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro'	4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	6.15 "
Leave Salem,	8.45 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.30 "

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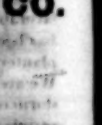

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